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July 6, 1900

## PORT SAID, June 13, 1900.

The total number of plague cases to date has been 48, of which 22 have been fatal. Ten cases were cured, and there are 16 remaining in hospital.

## PORT SAID, June 14, 1900.

There have been 3 new cases of the plague here to-day, 1 European and 2 Arabs. Two persons have been cured.

## PORT SAID, June 15, 1900.

One new case of the plague occurred to-day, an Arab, and 1 death, a European.

## PORT SAID, June 16, 1900.

There has been 1 new case of the plague to-day, an Arab. Every room in the Arab town has now been disinfected, and the process of disinfection has been recommenced. The doctors will continue to disinfect each house in turn until the plague is extirpated.

## SYDNEY, June 10, 1900.

The total number of plague cases here since the commencement of the outbreak is now 295.

REUTER.

## ENGLAND.

*Report from Liverpool.*

## LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, May 18, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the transactions of the Service at the port of Liverpool, England, for the week ended June 16, 1900:

Four cases of smallpox and no deaths and 1 case of typhus fever resulting fatally are reported for the week ended June 14, otherwise the health of Liverpool remains good. Bills of health were issued to 12 vessels during the week; of these 1 cleared without inspection. A supplemental bill of health was issued to a vessel clearing from Glasgow for Philadelphia via Liverpool.

Twelve hundred and thirty-one emigrants were inspected and passed. The effects of 8 Italian emigrants from the Argentina were disinfected and labeled. Several small groups of emigrants from the Argentina have presented themselves at this port for shipment to the United States during the past few weeks. I am unable to determine whether this represents the normal movement of emigration between these points, or whether the exodus is influenced by the existence of plague in Buenos Ayres.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,  
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Report from Southampton.*

## SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, June 18, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following transactions at this port for the week ended June 16, 1900: June 13, steamship *Saale*, of the North German Lloyd Line, bound for New York with passengers and cargo,

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received supplemental bill of health. Six steerage and 50 cabin passengers were inspected and passed and 7 large and 6 small pieces of luggage. June 15, issued supplemental bill of health to the Hamburg-American Line steamship *Fürst Bismarck*, also bound for New York. Two second, and 65 first cabin passengers were inspected and passed. June 16, cleared the American Line steamship *Saint Paul*, passing 438 steerage, 178 second-cabin, and 233 first-cabin passengers, and 183 large and 595 small pieces of luggage. Only 2 chambers full of luggage were disinfected for this ship, all bedding. There were no rejections.

Respectfully,

W. C. HOBDY,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

*Maritime quarantine at Hamburg.*

HAMBURG, GERMANY, June 13, 1900.

SIR: The system of maritime quarantine through which the port of Hamburg is protected is under the direction of the port physician, who has his station in the city and whose office forms part of the medicinal collegium, or medical bureau of the State. The port physician has 1 assistant physician and 3 sanitary inspectors under him for the harbor and 2 assistant physicians for the quarantine station at Cuxhaven, besides the necessary force of boatmen and disinfectors. Cuxhaven and a considerable region surrounding it at the mouth of the Elbe form a part of the State of Hamburg.

The special quarantinable diseases for which a vessel is subject to detention are cholera, plague, and yellow fever. Other infectious diseases would require the removal of the sick and the disinfection of the vessel, or portions of it, but the measures and restrictions would be less severe than for the 3 diseases mentioned.

The quarantine establishment at Cuxhaven consists of a disinfecting plant, to which is attached a force of 12 disinfectors, a tugboat for boarding vessels, chartered by the day with the crew, and a complete hospital and barracks with buildings pertaining thereto for the reception of cases of infectious disease and suspected persons from infected vessels. The members of the disinfecting force and the quarantine physicians are not required to live in isolation but dwell in the town of Cuxhaven, with the exception that at least one of the disinfecting force is at the disinfecting plant at all hours of the night and day, the others being on duty in working hours.

The disinfecting plant is situated on the river near the shipping center of Cuxhaven and is a somewhat temporary structure, and I am informed that it is intended soon to build a large plant in a more isolated spot, near the quarantine hospital. It consists of 2 buildings, the larger containing 1 steam chamber of exactly the size and style of those at the disinfecting establishment in Hamburg, described in my report of March 8, 1900, and arranged like them with a clean and an unclean end and a bathroom between. The smaller building contains a small steam disinfecting chamber, which was originally a portable one on wheels but has been fixed in the building and is now used instead of the larger chamber when only a few articles of clothing and the like are to be disinfected. The disinfecting plant has also materials and appliances for the disinfection of the compartments of vessels similar to those described in